

Qualifying Synthetic Fuels for Military Applications

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Herbert H. Dobbs, Jr
Team Leader, Fuel Cell Technology
and Alternative Fuels
National Automotive Center
RDECOM/TARDEC
586-574-5157
Herbert.Dobbs@us.army.mil

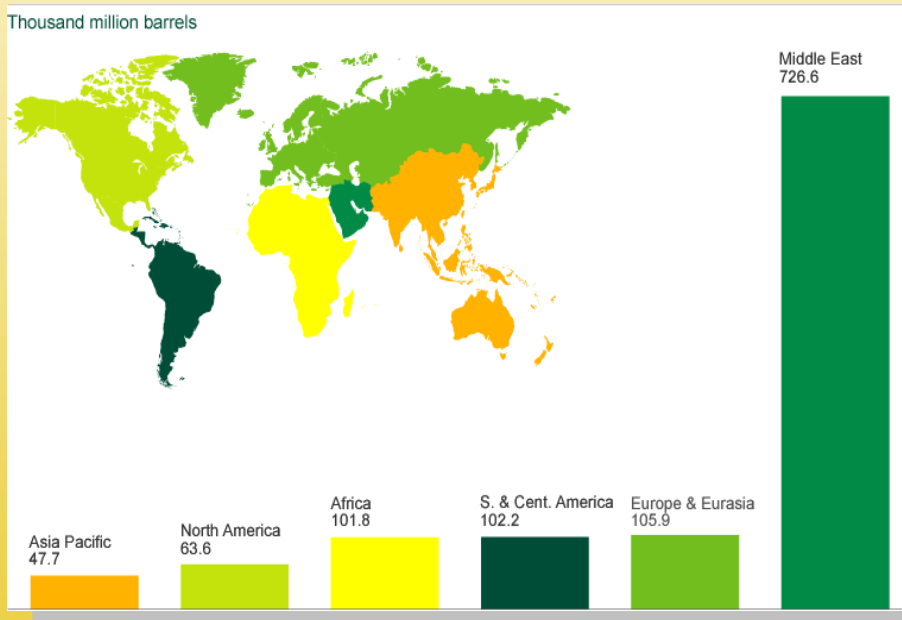
Acknowledgements

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Crude Oil: Finite Supply, Rising Demand

Proven Oil Reserves at End of



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2004 © BP

Top World Oil Consumers in 2003

	Country	Total Demand (M BPD)
1)	United States	20.0
2)	China	5.6
3)	Japan	5.4
4)	Germany	2.6
5)	Russia	2.6
6)	India	2.2
7)	South Korea	2.2
8)	Canada	2.2
9)	Brazil	2.1
10)	France	2.1
11)	Mexico	2.0

World Oil Balance, 1Q04

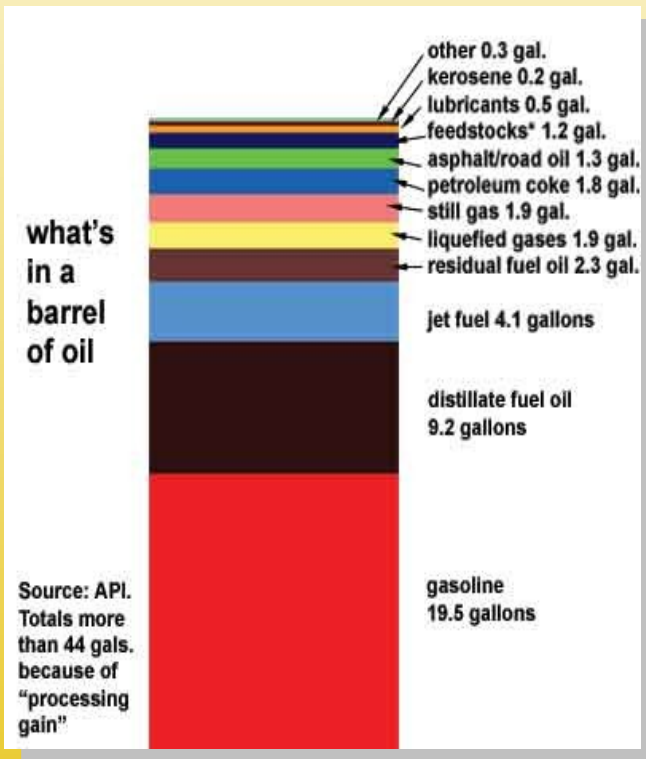
Supply = 82.1M BPD

Demand = 82.3M BPD

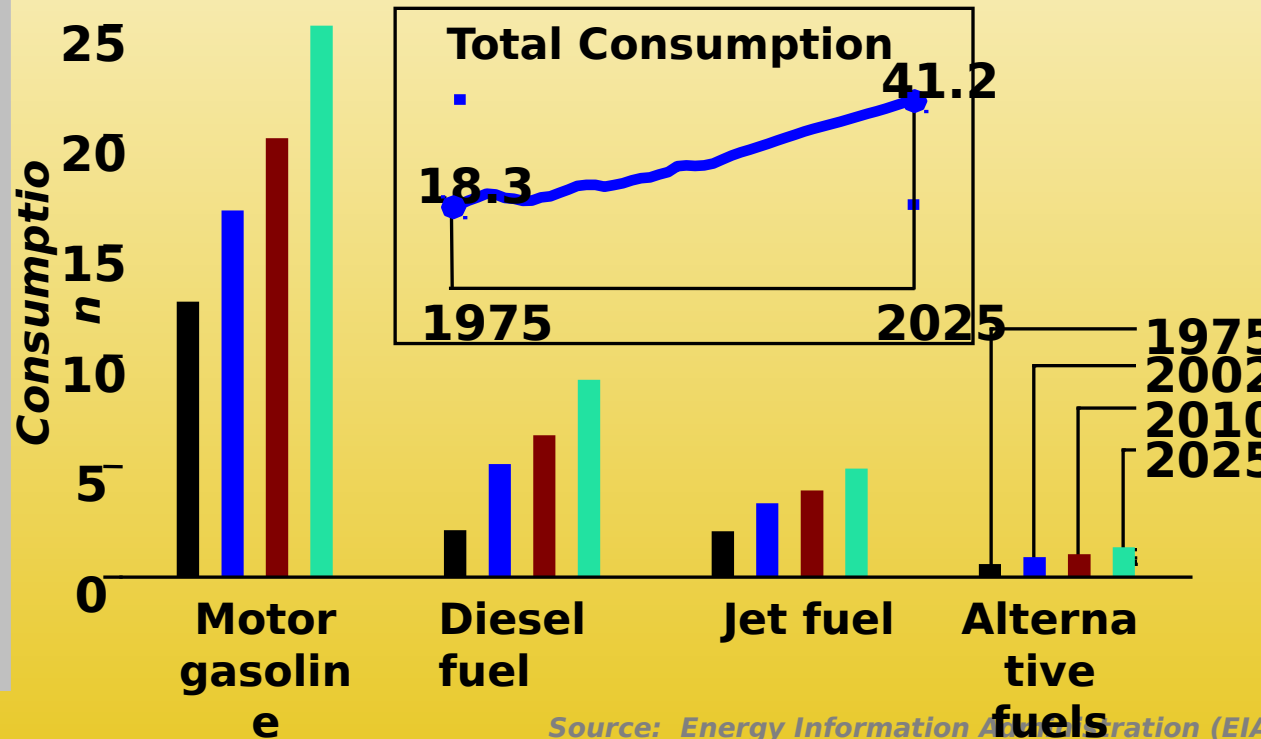
International Energy Agency Oil Market Report

U.S. Demand for Petroleum Products

Many products made from petroleum

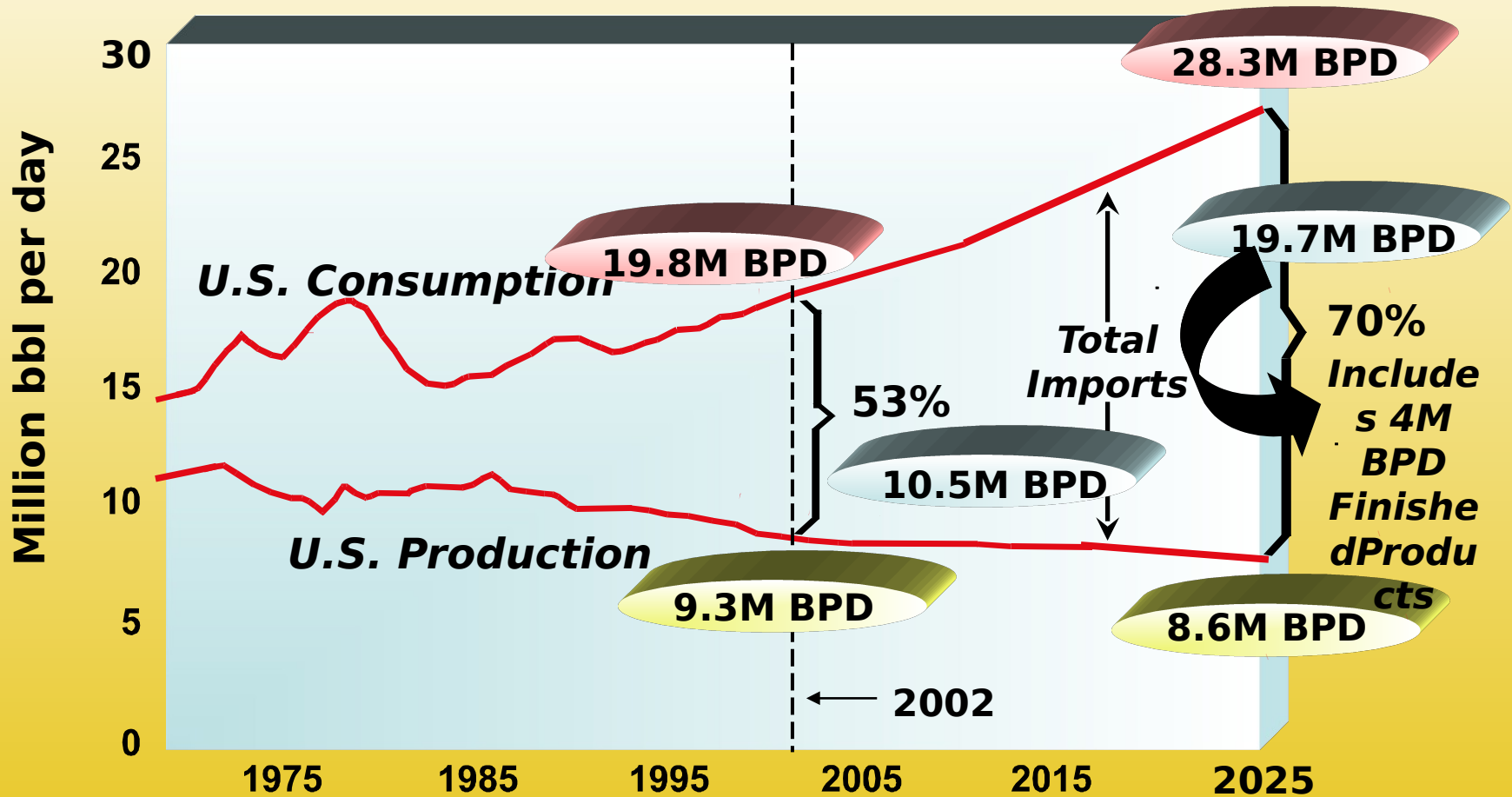


Rising Demand for Transportation Fuels
(Quadrillion Btu/yr)



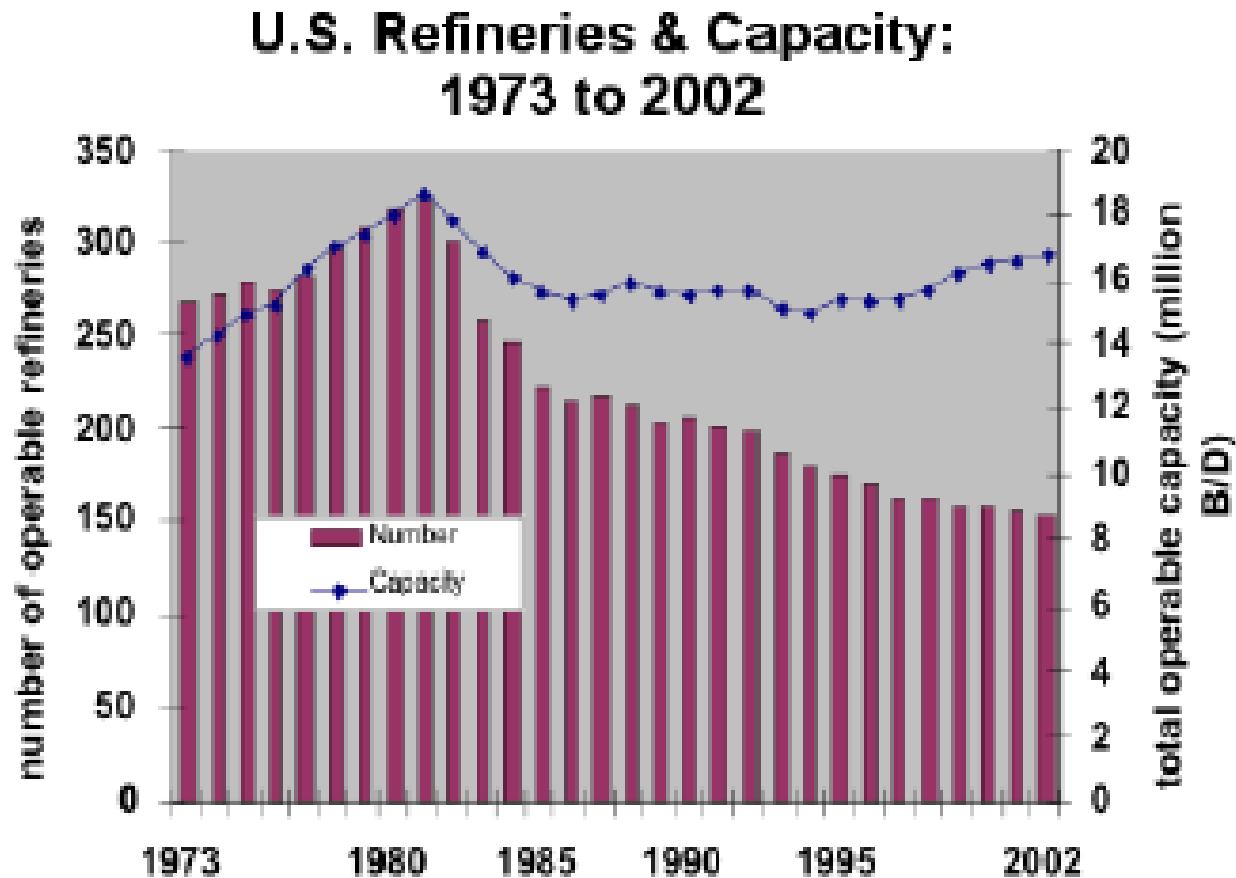
1 Quadrillion Btu = 172M bbl oil

Increasing Reliance on Petroleum Imports



Source: EIA (AEO 2004); Reference Case Scenario [Courtesy John Winslow-DoE]

U.S. Refining Capability Is Strained



Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

Current Military Transportation Needs - Petroleum

<u>Service</u> <u>BPY</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>BPD</u>
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Army	6%	18,500
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6.7 M

Air Force	55%	166,000
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60.8 M

Navy	38%	114,000
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41.8 M

Marines	1%	
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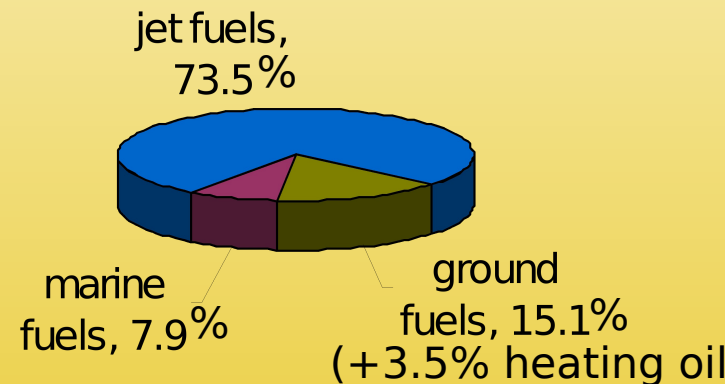
1,500 0.7 M

Total	100%	300,000
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110.0 M

Source: DESC, FY02

Bulk Transportation Fuels



Source: DESC Contract Awards, FY03

Note: 75% Domestic 25% Overseas

U.S. Hydrocarbon Resources

Coal

250 B tons =
1,138 Billion BOE

Natural Gas

184.8 Tcf =
33.3 Million BOE

Oil Shale

270 B tons =
130 Billion BOE

Petroleum Coke

798K BOE/day produced
- 361K BOE/day exported
437K BOE/day available

Equivalent to
1.3 Trillion
Barrels of Oil



Tar Sands

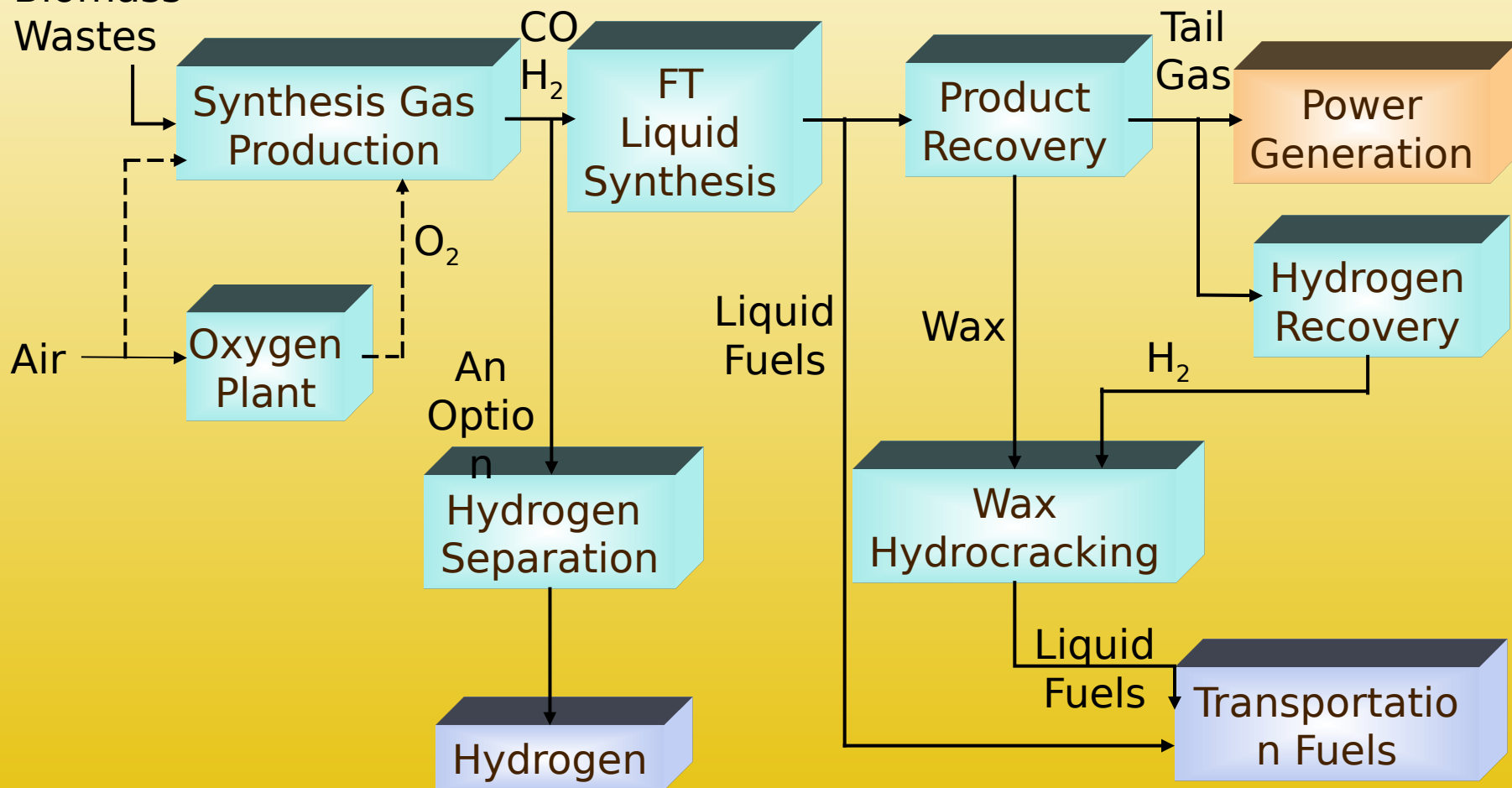
6.1 Billion BOE

Biomass

1.2 B tons =
31.75 Billion BOE

Fischer-Tropsch Technology

Natural Gas
Coal
Pet Coke
Biomass
Wastes



Emerging Global FT Industry

History of Commercially Operated FT Plants

Company	Years Operated	Capacity (BPD)	Feed Stock
Sasol (S. Africa)	44	160,000	coal
MossGas (S. Africa)	10	22,500	nat. gas
Shell (Malaysia)	7	15,000	nat. gas

FT Projects in U.S.

- **BP (Nikiski, AK)**
 - 300 bpd demo plant (2003)
 - FT product to near-by refinery
- **ConocoPhillips (Ponca City, OK)**
 - 400 bpd demo plant
 - Just starting up
- **Syntroleum (Tulsa, OK)**
 - 70 bpd demo plant (late 2003)
 - DoE co-sponsor
- **Rentech (East Dubuque, IL)**
 - Convert nat. gas-fed fertilizer plant to use coal
 - Co-produce FT fuels, fertilizer, and electricity
- **WMPI (Gilberton, PA)**
 - Convert waste coal to 5000 bpd FT fuels and 41 MWe power
 - DoE co-sponsor

existing

proposed

FT Plants

U.S. Energy Security

US COAL BASINS

Fig. 1



Benefits to Domestic Production of Non-petroleum Fuels

- Provides Secure Supply
 - U.S. Military & Homeland Security
 - Transportation Market
 - Co-production of Electricity and Fuels
- Promotes Diversity of U.S. Energy Supply
 - Uses most plentiful domestic resources
 - Increases number of suppliers worldwide
 - Encourages monetization of worldwide non-petroleum resources
- Provides Stimulus for U. S. Economic Growth
 - New industry = new jobs
 - Offsets crude oil trade deficit (\$200 billion/year)
 - Downward pressure on global energy pricing

Fischer-Tropsch (FT) Fuels

Fuels for the 21st Century

- Can use existing distribution infrastructure
- Cleaner Air – Healthier Lives
 - Exceed EPA 2006 regulations for ultra-low sulfur fuels
 - No sulfur
 - Cleaner burning
 - No aromatics, no sulfur
 - Lower engine exhaust emissions
- Less toxic
 - No aromatics, no heteroatoms
 - Biodegradeable

FT Fuels Being Evaluated

- FT diesel fuel evaluations in bus fleet demonstrations
 - Denali National Park
 - Washington DC WMATA
- Fuels produced at Syntroleum Tulsa Port of Catoosa Demonstration Plant
 - DoE is co-sponsor
 - Ultra-clean Transportation Fuels Program
 - National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL)
 - Marathon is co-sponsor
 - ICRC Program Manager



DoD-DoE Joint Agency Program for FT Fuels



- FY03 program start
 - Continuing FY04, FY05
- FT jet fuel supplied by Syntroleum Corp. from Tulsa demonstration plant
- Define FT fuel formulations needed to allow use in all DoD equipment
- Coordination of military/commercial aviation communities through Coordinating Research Council (CRC)

Managed by:





Research Participants

- Air Force
 - Air Force Fuels Research Laboratory/NAFRC
 - University of Dayton Research Institute
- Army
 - TARDEC Fuels & Lubricants Laboratory
 - Southwest Research Institute
- Navy
 - NAVAIR Fuels and Lubricants Laboratory
 - Naval Fuels and Lubricants Integrated Product Team
- DoE
 - National Energy Technology Laboratory
- Syntroleum Corp.

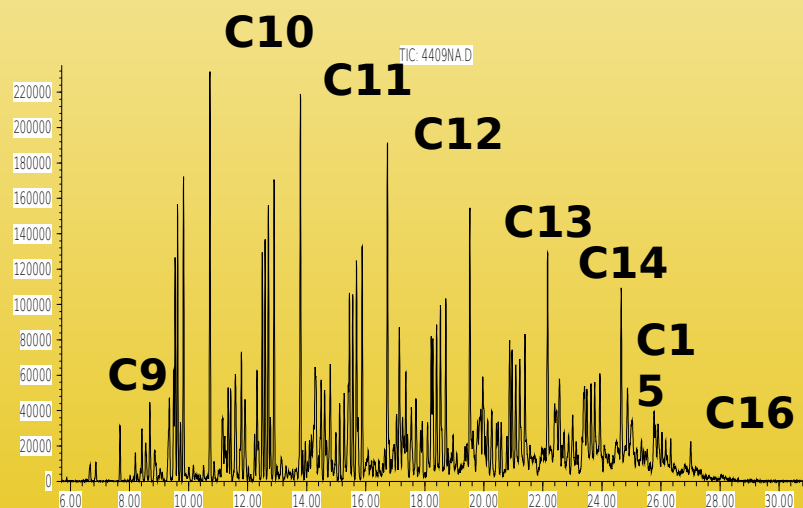




FT Fuels Reduce Emissions

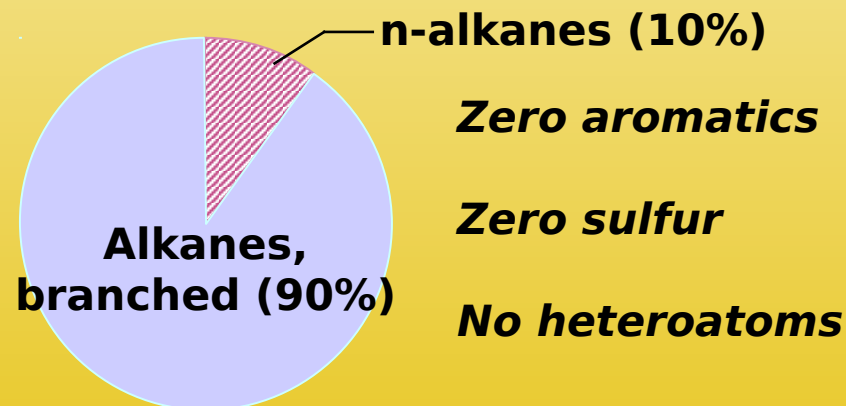
- Less Pollutant Emissions
 - 2.4% less CO₂
 - 50% to 90% less particulate matter (PM)
 - 100% reduction in SO_x
 - ~1% less fuel burn (increased gravimetric energy density)

Abundance



Time-->

Hydrocarbon types in Syntroleum S-5



Highly Paraffinic Fuel - normal and isoparaffins

Petroleum derived fuels are rich in aromatics, cycloparaffins, and heteroatoms



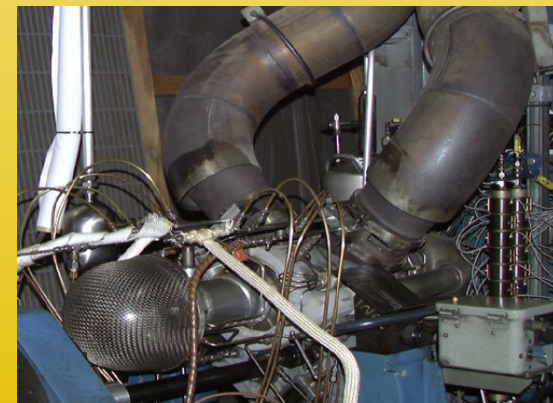
Reduced Particulate Emissions with FT Fuel Relative to JP-8

y



96% reduction* in particulate emissions at idle conditions.

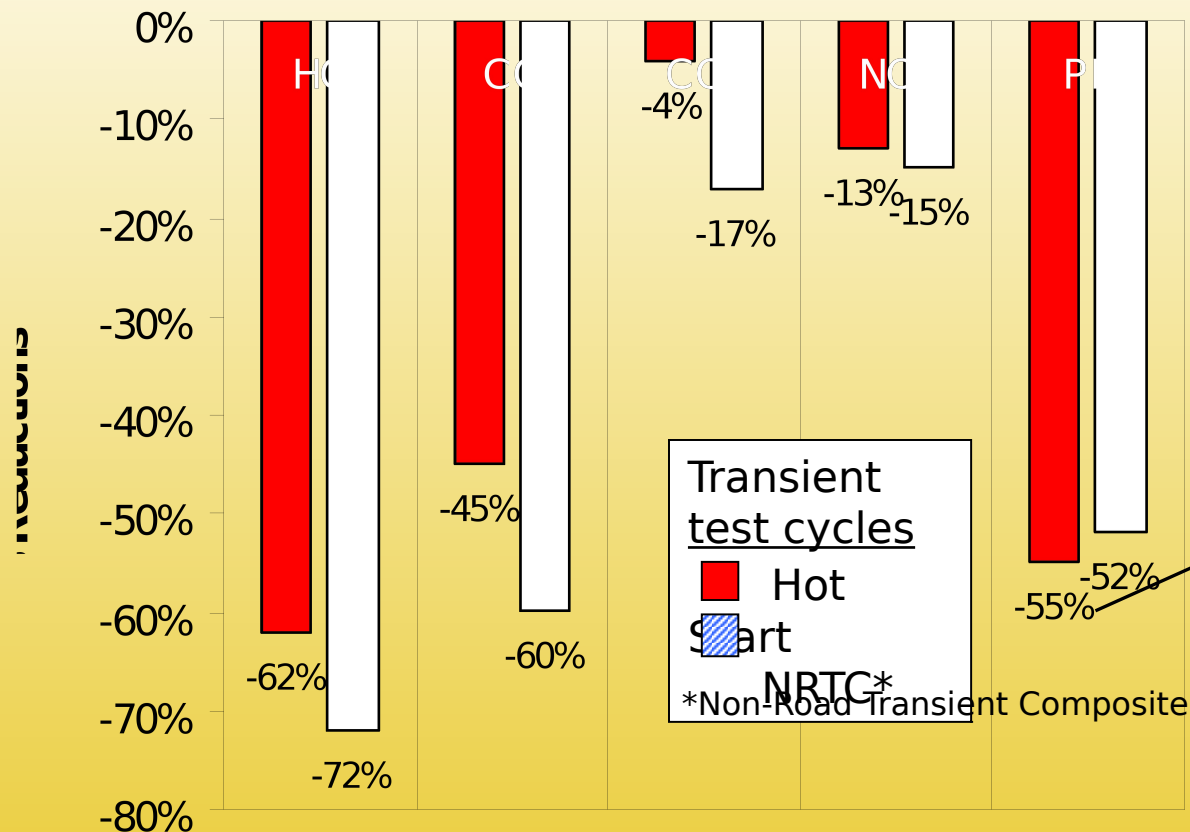
Even moderate fractions of FT fuel blended in JP-8 significantly reduce exhaust emission particulates in T63 turbine engine testing.



*** Note: Results are highly dependent on engine model/year and composition of baseline fuel.**



Reduced Exhaust Emissions with FT Fuel Relative to Low-Sulfur Diesel Fuel



Over 50% reduction in particulate emissions in transient mode.



FT fuel burns more completely and emissions are significantly cleaner than EPA certified low-sulfur diesel fuel tested in 6.5L diesel engine.



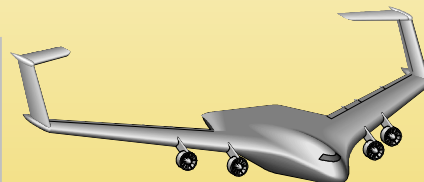
FT Fuels Improve Aerospace Propulsion and Power Systems

FT iso-paraffinic kerosene (100%)

low emissions, high stability

2.2X - 9X increase in cooling

Current and advanced gas turbine aircraft
(Jet A/JP-8 replacement)



**High thermal stability,
high H/C**

ISP=362.5



Hydrocarbon Rockets
(RP-1 replacement)

No sulfur, no aromatics
No poisoning, less coking
of reformer catalyst

high stability, endotherm
1200 Btu/lb cooling

Hydrocarbon reformers
(fuel cell power generation)

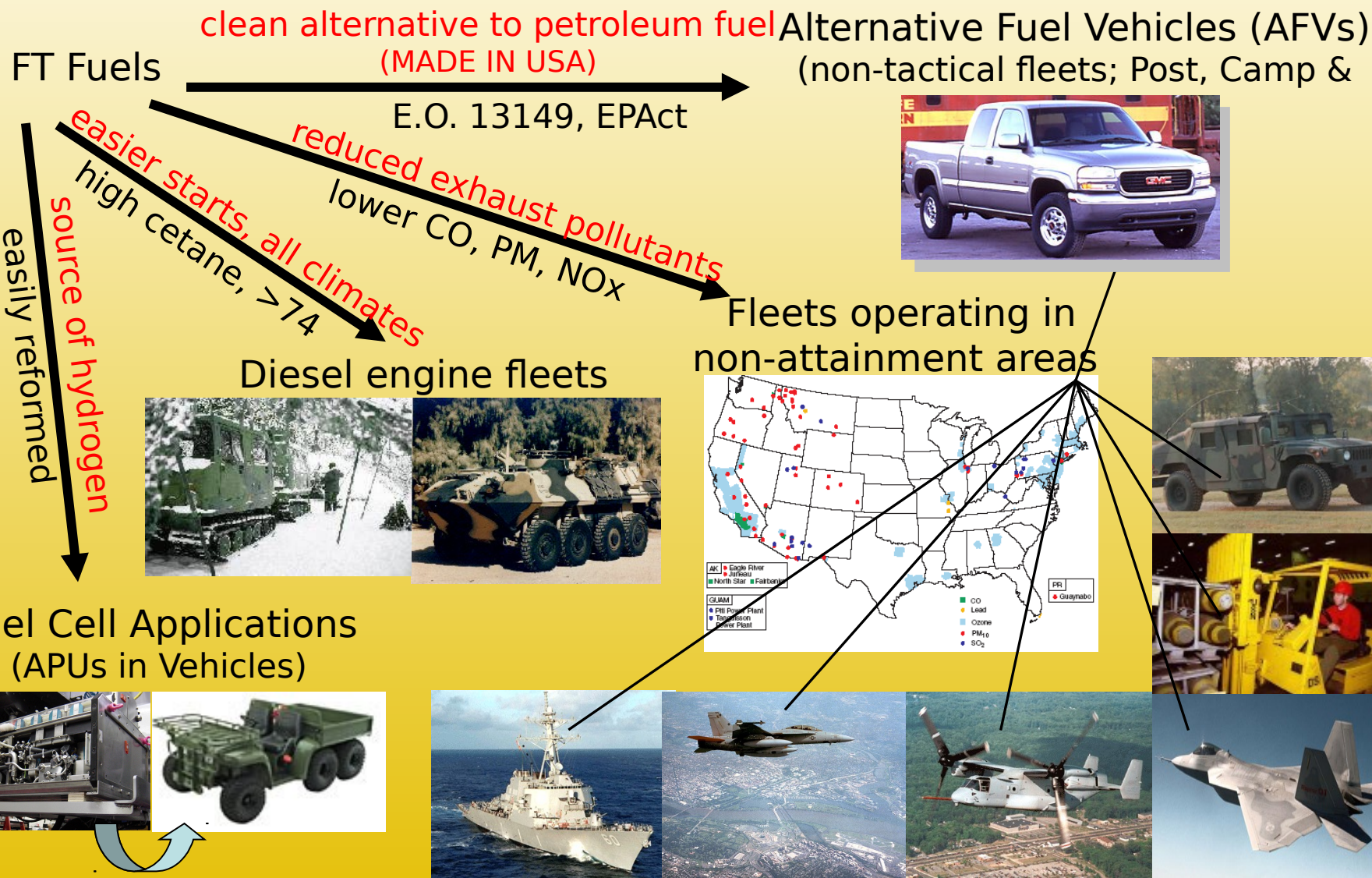


Hypersonic Vehicles
(JP-7 replacement)



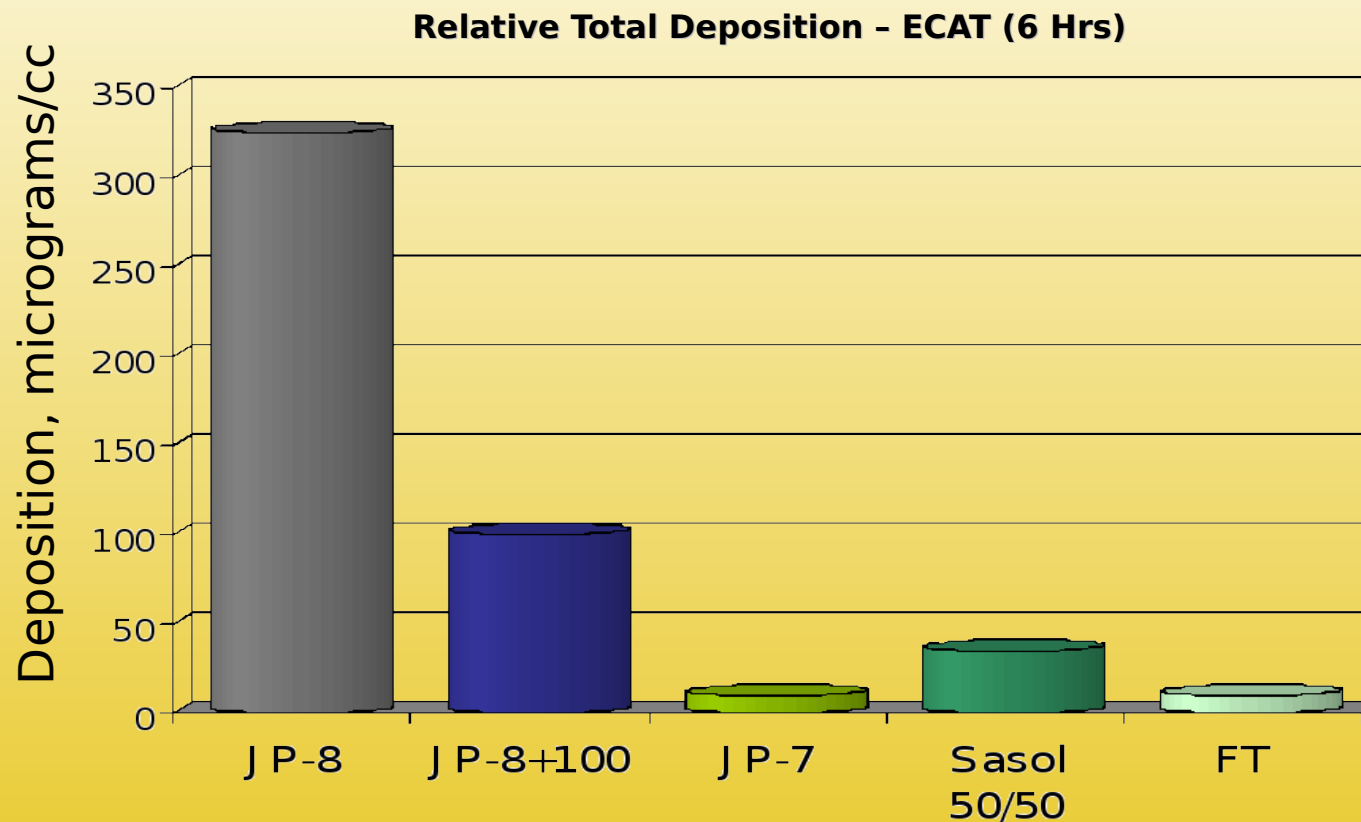


FT Fuels Benefit Air/Ground/Marine Propulsion and Power Systems





FT Fuels Have Superior Thermal Stability



Increased fuel thermal stability enables development of very fuel efficient propulsion systems



FT Fuels Have Excellent Low Temperature Properties

← S-8

S-5 ↗

↘ JP-8

↘ JP-7

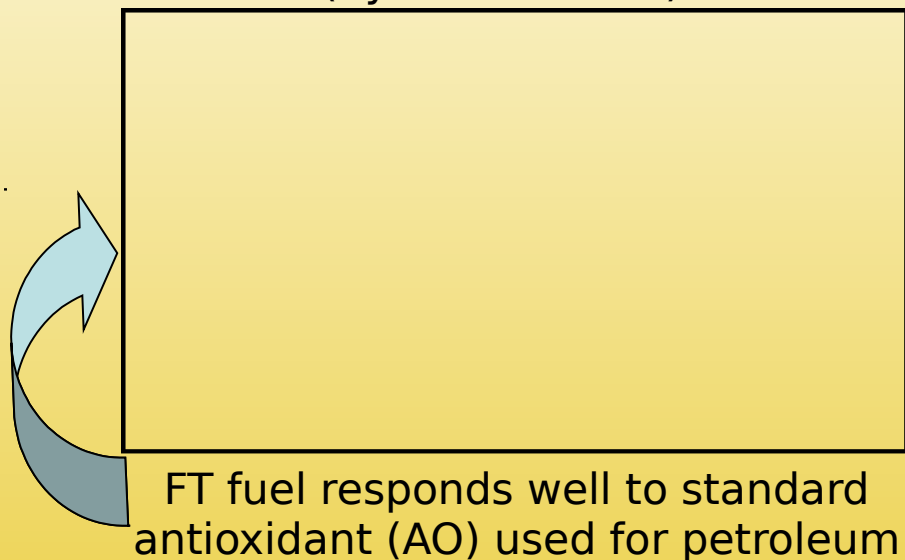


***Superior Low Temperature Properties
Improve High Altitude Operations
and Low Temperature Starting***

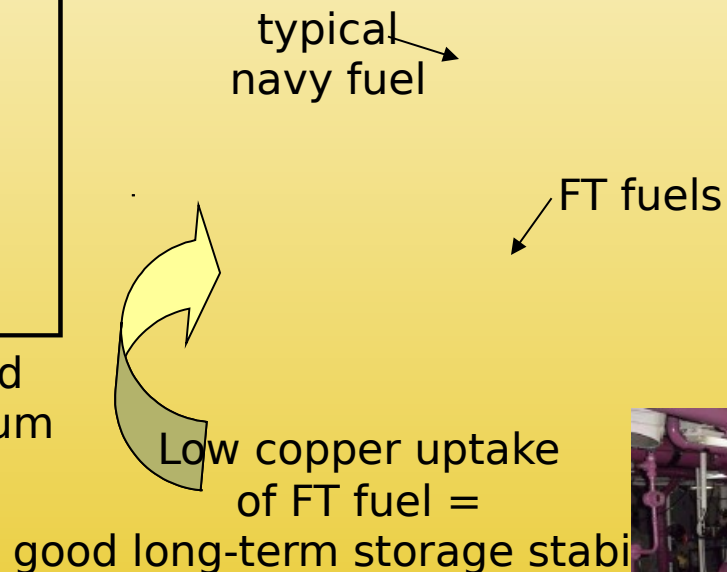


FT Fuel Benefits for Navy Shipboard Use

Storage Stability Test Results (Syntroleum S-5)



Compatibility Evaluation Test Results (2 FT fuels: F-T 1 and F-T 2)



- **Excellent long-term storage stability**
- **Significant reduction in copper up-take**
 - **Increased thermal stability / Extended engine life**



FT Fuels - The Next Single Fuel for the Battlefield

- **Clean Fuels**
 - Reduced emissions
 - No aromatics
- **Enables Fuel Efficient Designs**
 - Increased thermal stability
- **Excellent low-temperature properties allow for:**
 - higher altitude operations
 - improves diesel engine cold-starting capability





Take Action— Make It Happen

FT Plants in the U.S. converting our vast hydrocarbon resources into transportation fuels:

- Enhances our energy security
- Promotes diversity of supply
- Stimulates U.S. economic growth
- Leads to Cleaner Air – Healthier Lives

The U.S. Military is preparing to use FT fuels:

- FT fuels offer advantages to the military
- DoD-DoE Joint Program is working to make possible –

FT Fuel for the Military

National Energy Security Post 9/11, June 2002

(a study conducted by the United States Energy Association)

“More than 50% of the gasoline, aviation fuel, heating oil, diesel fuel and other petroleum products come from a dozen or more nations abroad. Some are friendly, some are not. The answer to increased energy security is diversifying our sources of supply . . .”